## Case 1:14-cr-00590-PGG Document 22 Filed 12/08/14 Page 1 of 26

**EBCVSANP** Plea UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 4 14 CR 590 (PGG) V. 5 SERGIO SANTOS, 6 Defendant. 7 ----x 8 New York, N.Y. November 12, 2014 9 2:45 p.m. 10 Before: 11 HON. PAUL G. GARDEPHE, 12 District Judge 13 14 APPEARANCES 15 PREET BHARARA, 16 United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York 17 MEGAN GAFFNEY Assistant United States Attorney 18 JEREMY HOLLEMBEAK 19 Attorney for Defendant 20 ALSO PRESENT: JORDAN FOX, Spanish Interpreter 21 22 23 24 25

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(Case called)

THE COURT: All right. I'm told that the defendant has an application to enter a plea of quilty. I believe it's to an information. Is that true?

MR. HOLLEMBEAK: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Ruocco, would you please swear in the defendant.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Yes, your Honor.

(Defendant sworn)

THE COURT: Mr. Santos, you should understand that you are now under oath. And if you answer any of my questions falsely, your answers may later be used against you in another prosecution for perjury or making a false statement.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I have a written advice of rights form before me in Spanish that appears to have been signed by you and by your attorney.

Is this your signature on the advice of rights form?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I will mark it as Exhibit 1 to these proceedings.

I've also been handed a plea agreement. I'm going to mark the plea agreement as Exhibit 2 to these proceedings.

Is this your signature on the plea agreement?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Before deciding whether to accept your quilty plea, I am required to ask you certain questions. It's important that you answer these questions honestly and completely.

The purpose of these proceedings is to make sure that you understand your rights, and for me to make certain that you're pleading guilty of your own free will, and to make sure that you're pleading quilty because you are, in fact, quilty, and not for some other reason.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you don't understand any of my questions or you want to consult with your attorney at any time, please say so, because it is important that you understand every question before you answer.

Could you state your full name for the record, please.

THE DEFENDANT: Sergio Martin Santos Ruiz.

THE COURT: And how old are you?

THE DEFENDANT: Forty-eight years old.

THE COURT: And how far did you go in school?

THE DEFENDANT: To high school.

THE COURT: Have you ever been addicted to any drugs or alcohol or been treated for any addiction?

> THE DEFENDANT: No.

1	THE COURT: Are you now or have you recently been
2	under the care of any kind of a doctor?
3	THE DEFENDANT: No.
4	THE COURT: In the past 24 hours, have you taken any
5	drugs, medicine, or pills, or drunk any alcohol?
6	THE DEFENDANT: No.
7	THE COURT: Is your mind clear today and do you
8	understand what's happening?
9	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
10	THE COURT: Mr. Hollembeak, do you have any doubt as
11	to Mr. Santos's competence to plead guilty this afternoon?
12	MR. HOLLEMBEAK: No, your Honor.
13	THE COURT: Then on the basis of Mr. Santos's
14	responses to my questions, and my observations of his demeanor,
15	I do find that he's competent to enter an informed plea.
16	Mr. Santos, have you received a copy of the
17	information in this case which contains the charge against you?
18	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
19	THE COURT: And has it been read to you in Spanish?
20	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
21	THE COURT: Do you want me to read it to you now, here
22	in open court?
23	THE DEFENDANT: No.
24	THE COURT: You should understand that you are charged

in the information with a felony offense of violating Title 18,

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United States Code, Section 1956(h), by willfully and knowingly
and conspiring with others to commit money laundering in this
case, with a specific intent to promote narcotics trafficking
and to conceal the proceeds of narcotics trafficking.
Do you understand that that is the charge against you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Have you had enough time to discuss your case with your attorney?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Have you discussed with him the charge against you, including your intention to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Have you discussed with him any possible defenses you might have to the charge, as well as all the facts about your involvement in this matter?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And has your attorney told you about the consequences of pleading guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Are you satisfied with your attorney's representation of you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, I understand with respect to the waiver of indictment that the defendant entered a waiver of indictment some time ago, back in September of 2014; is that correct?

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MR. HOLLEMBEAK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Santos, I am required to advise you of certain constitutional rights that you have. These are rights you'll be giving up if you enter a guilty plea. Listen carefully to what I'm about to say. If you don't understand something, stop me, and either myself or your attorney will explain the matter to you more fully.

Under the Constitution and laws of the United States, you have a right to a speedy and public trial by a jury on the charge contained in the information.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If there were a trial, you would be presumed innocent, and the government would be required to prove your quilt by competent evidence and beyond a reasonable doubt. You would not have to prove you were innocent at a trial.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If there were a trial, a jury composed of 12 people selected from this district would have to agree unanimously before you could be found quilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: If you decided to go to trial, at that trial and at every stage of your case, you would have the right to be represented by an attorney. And if you could not afford one, an attorney would be appointed to represent you at government expense and at no cost to you.

If you retained a lawyer, and you ran out of money, an attorney would be appointed to continue to represent you and to handle your case all the way through trial, and not just for purposes of a guilty plea. So your decision to plead guilty should not depend on whether you can afford a lawyer.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If there were a trial, you would have the right to see and hear all the witnesses against you, and your attorney could cross-examine them. You would have a right to have your attorney object to the government's evidence, and to offer evidence on your behalf if you so desired. You'd also have the right to have subpoenas issued, to compel witnesses to testify in your defense.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If there were a trial, you would have the right to testify, if you wanted to, but no one could force you to testify if you did not want to. Furthermore, no inference or suggestion of guilt could be drawn if you chose not to

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testify at trial.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you were convicted at a trial, you would have the right to appeal that verdict to a higher court.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Even now, as you're entering this plea, you have the right to change your mind, plead not guilty, and go to trial on the charge contained in the indictment -- I'm sorry, the information.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty and I accept your plea, you'll give up your right to a trial and the other rights I just discussed, other than the right to a lawyer, which you have regardless of whether or not you plead guilty.

If you plead guilty, I will enter a judgment of guilty and sentence you on the basis of your plea after I have considered a presentence report and whatever submissions and arguments I receive from the lawyers.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you plead quilty, you will have to give up your right not to incriminate yourself, because I will ask

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you questions about what you did in order to satisfy myself that you are guilty as charged, and you will have to admit and acknowledge your guilt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: As I mentioned a moment ago, the information charges you with conspiring to commit money laundering; and it alleges that you engaged in this crime at some point between 2012 and 2014.

I must now tell you the elements of that offense. This is what the government would have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt if the case were to go to trial:

First, the government would have to prove the existence of the conspiracy charged in the information; in other words, that at some point between 2012 and 2014, there was, in fact, an agreement or understanding between two or more people to violate those provisions of the law that make it a crime to commit money laundering.

Now, let me explain what money laundering is.

A person commits money laundering when he or she conducts or attempts to conduct a financial transaction involving property that is known to that person to be the proceeds of what the law refers to as specified unlawful activity, in this case, narcotics trafficking. And that person acts with the intent to promote that specified unlawful

1 activity

activity, and acts with the intent to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership, or control of that property.

The second element of a conspiracy to commit money laundering that the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt is that you knowingly and willfully became a member of that conspiracy; that is, that you knowingly associated yourself with a conspiracy, and you participated in the conspiracy to commit money laundering.

Do you understand that these are the elements of the offense charged in the information?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you further understand that the government would be required to prove these elements beyond a reasonable doubt?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I must tell you the maximum and any minimum possible penalty for this crime. The maximum means the most punishment that could possibly be imposed. It does not necessarily mean that is what you will receive, but you have to understand that by pleading guilty, you are exposing yourself to the possibility of receiving any combination of punishments up to the maximum I'm about to describe.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: The offense charged in the information carries a maximum sentence of 20 years imprisonment. Any term of imprisonment may be followed by a maximum of three years of supervised release. "Supervised release" means that if you are sentenced to prison, after you are released from prison, you will be subject to supervision by the U.S. Probation Office. There will be rules of supervised release that you will have to follow. And if you violate those rules, you can be returned to prison without a jury trial to serve additional time even beyond your original sentence.

In addition, the crime to which you're pleading guilty carries a maximum fine of the greatest of \$250,000, twice the gross pecuniary gain derived from the offense, or twice the gross pecuniary loss resulting from the offense.

Parole has been abolished in our federal system. And if you are sentenced to prison, you will not be released early on parole. There is a limited opportunity to earn credit for good behavior, but you will have to serve at least 85 percent of the time you are sentenced to.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: There is also a mandatory minimum fine or special assessment of \$100 that I'm required to impose.

As part of your sentence, I can also order you to make restitution to any person injured as a result of your criminal

conduct. And I can also order you to forfeit certain property to the government.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Being convicted of a felony may have other consequences, such as the loss of licenses or the right to possess a firearm. If you are a citizen of the United States, you could lose your right to vote. If you are not a citizen of the United States, you will likely lose your right to remain in the United States, and you may be deported. This is not a full list of the possible consequences of a felony conviction, but these are examples.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: There are sentencing guidelines I'm required to consult to determine the appropriate sentence in your case.

Have you spoken with your attorney about the sentencing guidelines?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You should understand that I will not be able to determine the recommended sentencing range under the guidelines until after a presentence report has been prepared, and your lawyer and the government have had an opportunity to comment on that presentence report.

1 Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You should also understand that after I determine what the recommended sentencing range is under the guidelines and determine whether I believe that a departure, either upward or downward from that range, is called for, I will then determine what is an appropriate sentence in your case, having in mind not only the sentencing guidelines, but all of the factors set forth in the sentencing statute, including the need for the sentence imposed to reflect the seriousness of the offense, the need to promote respect for the law, the need to provide just punishment, and the need to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You should understand that if your attorney or anyone else has attempted to estimate or predict what your sentence will be, that their estimate or prediction could be wrong.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: No one, not even your attorney or the prosecutor, can, or should, give you any assurance of what your sentence will be. Your sentence cannot be determined until after the presentence report is prepared and I have ruled on

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any challenges to the report, determined whether I believe that there are grounds to depart, upwards or downwards, from the quidelines range, and otherwise determine what an appropriate sentence is in your case.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You should fully understand that even if your sentence is different from what your attorney or anyone else told you it might be, or if it is different from what you expect, you will still be bound by your quilty plea, and you will not be allowed to withdraw your plea of quilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I have been given a plea agreement which I marked as Exhibit 2 to these proceedings. You told me a moment ago that it bears your signature. Was the agreement read to you in Spanish before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And did you discuss the plea agreement with your attorney before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And did you fully understand all the terms of the agreement before you signed it?

> THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Does this agreement constitute your

complete and total understanding of the entire agreement 1 2 between you and the government as to this matter? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 4 THE COURT: Has anyone offered you any inducements or 5 threatened you or forced you to plead quilty or to enter into 6 this plea agreement? 7 THE DEFENDANT: No. THE COURT: You should understand that one of the 8 9 terms of the agreement is that so long as I sentence you to 71 10 months imprisonment or less, you may not appeal your sentence 11 or file any sort of challenge against your sentence. 12 Do you understand that? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Mr. Hollembeak, do you know of any valid 15 defense that would prevail at trial or any other reason why 16 your client should not be permitted to plead quilty? 17 MR. HOLLEMBEAK: No, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: And do you believe that there's an 19 adequate factual basis to support a quilty plea? 20 MR. HOLLEMBEAK: Yes, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Ms. Gaffney, does the government represent 22 there's an adequate factual basis to support a quilty plea? 23 MS. GAFFNEY: Yes, your Honor, it does so represent. 24 THE COURT: All right. 25 Then, Mr. Santos, we have reached the point in the

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proceedings where I need you to tell me what you did that makes you believe that you are quilty of the crime charged in the information.

> THE DEFENDANT: Should I stand up?

THE COURT: Yes.

THE DEFENDANT: From approximately March of 2013 -- I mean 2012, until January of 2014, I was part of a conspiracy to launder money. I knew that money laundering was the purpose of a conspiracy, and I joined the conspiracy knowingly and willingly.

I knew that the funds that I had been requested to launder could have been the product of illegal activities, including the possible sale of illegal drugs, and I purposely avoided asking about the exact origin of these funds.

In particular, on or around March 13th of 2012, I had a meeting with a co-conspirator in which the co-conspirator advised me of his or her need to launder earnings.

In response, I informed the co-conspirator that I could launder those funds for him, in which my associates would turn over funds to his associates in the Dominican Republic.

Approximately -- subsequently or approximately on January 16th of 2014, I made an agreement with a co-conspirator to launder approximately \$280,000, which the co-conspirator would bring me and I would later, through a series of transactions, return the money back to the co-conspirator

and/or his or her associates in the Dominican Republic approximately one week later.

In exchange for my part in the conspiracy, I accepted a six percent commission of any money laundered. I also discussed possible future transactions with a co-conspirator and his or her associates of the same nature. This reunion occurred in person, at my place of business.

Both discussions were recorded by the co-conspirator who was wearing a wire to further an investigation by federal law enforcement agents, as set forth in the information.

I would like to add that I knew that my involvement in the conspiracy was wrong and illegal, and I profoundly regret my conduct.

My wife is in the courtroom today, but my children are either at school or working and were unable to attend this hearing. Nevertheless, I would like for them, my wife, and God and the Court to know that I profoundly regret and am sorry for what I did.

Thank you.

THE COURT: All right.

I gather from what you've said, Mr. Santos, that in agreeing to launder the money that you've described, you were working together with people down in Dominican Republic who would provide the money to associates of the person you were speaking with; is that right?

1 THE DEFENDANT: I was doing the transactions. 2 THE COURT: Right. But the idea was to get the money 3 or to have the money provided down to the Dominican Republic, 4 right? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Correct. 6 THE COURT: So you had people that you were working 7 with down there. THE DEFENDANT: They would do the deals. They would 8 9 come here to shop, I would lend them the money, and they would make purchases. 10 11 THE COURT: Because the person that you were speaking with on March 13th, 2012, and January 16th, 2014, if I 12 13 understood you correctly, that was a person who, unbeknownst to 14 you, was working with law enforcement. 15 THE DEFENDANT: Correct. THE COURT: Okay. So I need you to understand that 16 17 that person cannot be a co-conspirator. You understand that, 18 right? THE DEFENDANT: I didn't understand him to be a 19 20 co-conspirator; I just understood him to be an individual. 21 After speaking with my attorney, then I did understand the term 22 that I was supposed to use. 23 THE COURT: All right. Let me inquire of the 24 government.

I take it the government's theory for the conspiracy

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here is not that Mr. Santos conspired with the informant; that's not the theory, right?

MS. GAFFNEY: That's right, your Honor. The co-conspirators here would be associates in the Dominican Republic.

THE COURT: All right. So that's why I'm making sure, Mr. Santos, that you understand that the government informant can't serve as a co-conspirator for purposes of the charge against you, because if someone is acting on behalf of the government, as this person was, they can't be part of a conspiracy.

So the theory against you would have to be that you were working together with someone down in the Dominican Republic to launder these narcotics proceeds. And do you agree that that's what you did?

THE DEFENDANT: No, it wasn't from the sale of narcotics. It wasn't from the sale of narcotics. It was these people who have money, they had \$280,000 that they wanted to be sent down to Santo Domingo. He asked me if I could be the intermediary by which he could get the money there.

THE COURT: I understand that.

What I understood you to have said is that you suspected that these monies might be the proceeds of drug trafficking. You suspected that, right?

THE DEFENDANT: Not exactly. I understood that they

Mr. Santos, at the time you were having these

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conversations, did you understand that what you were doing was 1 2 wrong and unlawful? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Not exactly. After speaking to my 4 attorney though, I understood how serious the case was. 5 THE COURT: All right. 6 I'll ask you now, are you pleading quilty because you 7 are quilty, and are you pleading quilty voluntarily and of your own free will? 8 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Then I'll ask you now, how do you plead as 11 to the charge in the information, quilty or not quilty? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Guilty. 13 THE COURT: Does the government wish me to allocute 14 the defendant as to the forfeiture allegation? 15 MS. GAFFNEY: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Santos, the information contains what 16 17 is known as a forfeiture allegation. And what this provision of the information does is that it puts you on notice that the 18 government seeks to recover from you all property -- real and 19 20 personal -- involved in the money laundering offense that you 21 just pleaded guilty to, as well as all property that's

Do you admit the forfeiture allegation that's set forth in the information?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

traceable to such property.

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THE COURT: Mr. Santos, because you acknowledge that you're guilty as charged in the information, because I find you know your rights and you're waiving them knowingly and voluntarily, because I find your plea is entered knowingly and voluntarily, and is supported by an independent basis—in—fact containing each of the essential elements of the offense, I accept your guilty plea and adjudge you guilty to the offense to which you have pleaded guilty.

I will order a presentence report. I ask you to cooperate with the people preparing the report, because it will be important to me in making my decision as to what your sentence will be. You and your attorney will have an opportunity to review the presentence report before sentencing. I urge you to review it carefully with your attorney before sentencing. If there are any errors in the report, please point them out to your attorney so that he can point them out to me, so that I don't proceed on the basis of mistaken information.

I'm going to put down sentencing for March 12th, 2015 at 2:30. Any written submissions by defense counsel are due on February 26th. Any sentencing submissions by the government are due on March 5th, 2015.

Are there any applications with respect to bail?

MR. HOLLEMBEAK: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Ordinarily, would it be necessary for the

defendant to be remanded at this point? 1 2 MS. GAFFNEY: Yes, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: And you have no application in that 4 regard, Mr. Hollembeak? 5 MR. HOLLEMBEAK: No, your Honor. But I did understand that the terms of his current 6 7 bail package would simply continue until sentencing from our discussions with AUSA Bove. 8 9 THE COURT: Let me just look at the Bail Reform Act 10 for a moment. 11 What's the government's position with respect to bail? 12 MS. GAFFNEY: Your Honor, I am standing in for a 13 colleague, AUSA Bove. I am not sure what his position on bail 14 is. I am prepared to rely on the representations of defense 15 counsel, if they have come to some agreement, and I have also just sent him an email to try and ascertain what his position 16 17 is on this. 18 It's my understanding under the statute that remand is 19 generally what happens here. But I'm gathering more 20 information. 21 THE COURT: All right. 22

I'm looking at the Bail Reform Act; specifically, I'm looking at Section 3143 of Title 18. And this is not a crime of violence, nor is it a controlled substance offense, nor is it an offense for which the maximum sentence is life

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imprisonment or death. So it does not fall within Section 3143(a)(2).

Under Section 3143(a), Congress instructs, "The

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judicial officer shall order that a person who has been found quilty of an offense, and who is awaiting imposition or execution of sentence, other than a person for whom the applicable guideline promulgated pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994 does

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not recommend a term of imprisonment, be detained, unless the 9 judicial officer finds by clear and convincing evidence that

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the person is not likely to flee or pose a danger to the safety of any other person or the community if released.

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"If the judicial officer makes such a finding, such judicial officer shall order the release of the person in accordance with Section 3142(b) or (c)."

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So I don't have anything in front of me regarding Mr. Santos's ties with the community. I am familiar with the terms of his current bail package, but I would not be comfortable making a finding under 3143 without review of the pretrial services report.

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Does anyone have the pretrial services report or has that been returned to the pretrial services officer?

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MS. GAFFNEY: The government does not have a copy of it.

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Mr. Hollembeak, do you have a copy of it? THE COURT: MR. HOLLEMBEAK: I don't have one here with me, no.

THE COURT: All right. So what I'm going to do with respect to bail is I will continue the current package, which I understand to be a \$250,000 personal recognizance bond secured by the signature of one financially-responsible person, as well as equity in a residence in Elizabeth, New Jersey. But I'm going to put the matter down for a hearing to review the propriety of that package in light of the defendant's guilty plea, because, as I indicated, I have to make certain findings on the record as to whether there's clear and convincing evidence that Mr. Santos is not likely to flee, nor that he faces or poses a danger to the community. So in order for me to do that, I need to have a lot more background information concerning Mr. Santos than I have now.

So, Mr. Ruocco, can we put this on for some time, say, early Friday morning perhaps.

All right. I'm going to put it down for 3 o'clock on Friday. We'll contact pretrial services directly about the pretrial services report.

Between then and now, Ms. Gaffney, you'll tell
Mr. Bove that this issue came up, and that I need to know what
the government's position is on bail.

MS. GAFFNEY: Absolutely, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So the current package remains in effect.

I will conduct a hearing at 3 o'clock on Friday to

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determine whether that package will remain in effect or whether it's necessary to remand the defendant pending sentencing.

Anything else we should discuss today?

MS. GAFFNEY: Not from the government, your Honor.

MR. HOLLEMBEAK: Nothing from the defense.

THE COURT: All right.